Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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THE SOUTH ACTS

In Quick Succession Legislatures Show Significant and Unprecedented Support of Suffrage

The past week has seen one of the most significant series of events in the suffrage movement.

On Jan. 26 the West Virginia Senate voted to submit a suffrage amendment by a vote of 29 to 1. A few minutes later the House followed suit; it gave final ratification on Jan. 28 by a vote of 76 to 8.

On Jan. 27 the Committee on Constitutional Amendments of the Texas House reported favorably a suffrage amendment by a vote of 16 to 2.

On Jan. 28 the Tennessee Senate voted to submit a suffrage amendment, 26 to 3. The next day the House likewise pased the amendment 74 to 14.

On Feb. 1 the Arkansas Senate voted to submit a suffrage amendment. The figures of the vote are not yet known.

Meanwhile, the South Carolina House, which last year laughed at the introduction of a suffrage amendment, voted to hear Mrs. B. B. Valentine speak in favor, and frequently interrupted her with cheers.

The action in each of these Legislatures is absolutely without precedent in the South. Southern chivalry is coming of age; and the day when the women of the South will step into the opportunities and responsibilities of full citizenship cannot be far distant.

AMENDMENT WINS IN TENNESSEE

Both Houses of Legislature Pass Measure in Quick and Emphatic Manner

Only three days after the victory in West Virginia, both Houses of the Tennessee Legislature voted to submit a suffrage amendment. According to the Tennessee Constitution, the amendment must pass the next Legislature and will then go to the voters at the next general election.

As in West Virgina, the action was as unprecedented as it was sudden and emphatic. The Senate passed the amendment Jan. 28 by a vote of 26 to 3; and the next morning the House voted favorably 70 to 14 after short addresses had been made by Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Nashville and Mrs. Alex Scott of Memphis. There was practically no opposition.

Senator Hill, the author of the resolution, called the question up in the Senate. Mr. Hill said it was not a pink tea affair, but a serious matter. He said he hoped the resolution would pass. Senators Anderson, Gardner and Church spoke in favor of the resolution.

Senator Anderson said, according to the Nashville Banner: "I believe that women can manage public affairs as well, if not better than men."

The only members who voted no were Senators Donlen, McCall and White.

Resolution Called Best of Session

The action of the House came amid the applause of hundreds of women.

"There have been no resolu-

(Continued on page 46.)

SOUTH CAROLINA HOUSE CHEERS

Unprecedented Enthusiasm Shown When Mrs. Valentine Speaks for Suffrage

The South Carolina House of Representatives at Columbia saw an unprecedented sight on the evening of Jan. 27, when with crowded galleries Mrs. B. B. Valentine, of Richmond, Va., addressed the Representatives on "Votes for Women."

The House had invited Mrs. Valentine, who is President of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, to speak, and a committee, consisting of Representatives Joseph A. McCullough and William N. Graydon, escorted Mrs. Valentine and Dr. Jane Bruce Guignard, President of the Columbia Equal Suffrage League, to the speaker's stand.

"The galleries and all the available space on the floor of the House were filled with men and women of Columbia, who turned out to hear Mrs. Valentine," says The Charleston News and Courier. "Speaker Hoyt called the House to its feet, and Mrs. Valentine appeared with her escort and her introduction was greeted with cheers."

Mrs. Valentine spoke as a Southern woman to Southern men and made an earnest plea for the ballot to be given to the women. She spoke of the spread of suffrage in other States and painted a glowing picture of what could result if South Carolina would grant suffrage to women. Her speech lasted more than an hour and was listened to with the closest attention. She was frequently cheered and given what was almost an ovation when she concluded.

Mrs. Valentine appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House during the afternoon in support of the proposed constitutional amendment.

FIRST BIG STEP WON IN TEXAS

House Committee Votes 16 to 2 in Favor of Suffrage Amendment

The first step to victory has been taken in Texas. By a vote of 16 to 2 the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments voted on Jan. 27 to report favorably the suffrage amendment. According to the Dallas News this is the first expression on suffrage ever made by any branch of the law-making body.

A two-thirds vote will be required for adoption, but it is the opinion of Mr. Burmeister, the author of the resolution, that it will be forthcoming. The suffragists at Austin are also confident. Petitions have been coming in from all over the State for the passage of the amendment, and 3000 came from Galveston on the day of the committee vote.

The resolution was disposed of by the committee without any unusual incident. No outsiders were present, and no hearing was held. Mr. Burmeister did not even make a speech for the measure. Mr. Stanley Beard of Houston, the only member who spoke, said that he had once favored suffrage, but had been converted against it by reading their literature. The other opposing member was Bruce of Orange.

CAROLINA SOLONS URGED BY BRYAN

Secretary Advocates Equal Suffrage in Speech Before Legislature at Raleigh

Secretary Bryan spoke last week before the North Carolina Legislature at Raleigh, and advocated equal suffrage.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was also to address the North Carolina legislators this week.

A WOMAN SENATOR

Mrs. Frances Willard Munds Who Recently Presided Over the Arizona Senate, of Which She is a Member.

VICTORY WON IN ARKANSAS SENATE

Upper Branch Holds Suffrage Amendment Only Six Days and Votes in Favor

The Arkansas Senate voted on Feb. 1 to submit an equal suffrage amendment. The amendment was introduced on Jan. 25 by Senator Garrett, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Action has come quickly and decisively. Fuller reports of the vote and debate have not reached the Woman's Journal, as it goes to press.

The amendment now goes to the House for final action.

The New Zealand House of Representatives has passed a bill giving women the right to sit in Parliament.

In Greater New York there are 151,668 enrolled members of the woman suffrage party, according to reports read by chairmen of the borough committees at the annual meeting on Feb. 1. During 1914, 45,615 new members were enrolled.

UNANIMOUS VOTE IN JERSEY HOUSE

Fifty-Eight Members Vote to Submit Amendment and None Against

By a unanimous vote the New Jersey House passed the suffrage amendment on Feb. 1. Fifty-eight members voted "aye" and none against. Anderson of Middlesex started at first to vote "no" but changed his mind.

It was the third time within three years that the House has passed the amendment. The favorable action of the first Legislature was nullified because the amendment was not properly advertised. The Senate is expected to pass the amendment, also for the third time, and it will then go to the voters in September.

Mrs. Rose Carlson, wife of Gov. George A. Carlson of Colorado, has been acting as the State's executive in her husband's place while he is confined to his bed with an attack of grip.

That Chicago women value the vote was proved again on Feb. 2, when 58,864 of them registered in spite of the storm. The number of men registering was 75,883.

STARTS RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED

Mrs. Belmont Opens Soup Kitchen in New York at Suffrage

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, co-operating with friends has met the problem of unemployment in New York by opening a free soup kitchen for women and girls out of employment at the headquarters of the Political Equality Association, 13 East Forty-first street,

Speaking of the undertaking Mrs. Belmont said:

"The European war has been the direct cause of depriving many of our most trustworthy citizens of the means of earning their living and I believe that our duty is to solve the problem of our neighbors right here in New York.

"We do not consider this a charitable or philanthropic venture. We are sending fabulous amounts of money and ships loaded with supplies to the various nations at war with each other, and this help is freely accepted by them as proof of our friendship and sympathy. From our point of view we consider it a duty to those in need. In establishing this free soup kitchen we are actuated by the same spirit of helpfulness which we show to the people of foreign countries. We offer it to those wishing to avail themselves of its privileges as one of the methods with which to tide over an emergency which has been created through no fault of theirs.

"Business houses are discharging their employees who are facing a severe winter with no means to provide against its hardships. While enormous sums of money are forwarded to the relief of the people in Europe we must not forget that thousands are being evicted from their homes in New York, because they are unable to pay the rent. While abroad, men are dying on the battlefield, our own people also die from poverty and discouragement.

"The situation is too critical for either the giver or receiver to think of patronage—no one should hesitate to accept what is offered in this unexpected crisis. This is a national problem and we should all co-operate, rich and poor, employed and unemployed, to meet it.

"It is my earnest wish that girls working for economic independence and finding it difficult at this time to make both ends meet should feel free to accept the advantages of this place which is being opened for them without considering it a reflection upon their independence or self-respect. We wish to come together in a spirit of co-operation in meeting a difficult financial crisis through which the country is passing. We are all war sufferers."

Dr. D. C. Potter, of the Associated Charities, said there were 300,000 unemployed within a radius of twelve miles from City Hall.

At the end of the first month of Mrs. Belmont's kitchen for unemployed women, 1,678 gallons of soup, 8,000 rolls, and other things in proportion, have been given away. Eighteen places have been found for women. It was found that many could not get work because they were poorly clad, and now clothing is supplied.

On Saturday, with every bag of food given out for Sunday's consumption, there went a warm pair of stockings. As women come in through the week and need them they will receive underwear, shoes and shirtwaists.

WHO IS MORE MATERNAL?

By Meta L. Stern

An anti-suffrage meeting held in New York recently was widely advertised by artistic posters. These posters depicted a youthful woman in classical Greek costume, sitting peacefully under a shady tree, and holding out her arms to a little, healthy, happy child, playfully running toward her. The idea of the artist who designed this really beautiful poster was to convey the impression that the anti-suffragist is the truly motherly type, as opposed to the unwomanly woman who wishes to vote. It was very clever, therefore, that he chose a Greek mother of ancient history to symbolize his idea; that he turned back to the long ago to represent an ideal mother as one who remains in her own home or her own garden. The modern mother, in millions upon millions of instances, has no garden in which to repose and play with her children, and in millions upon millions of instances she must leave her home and go out into the man's world to earn her child's bread. Even if her own particular work is done in her own particular home, she is bound to take an interest in the man's world, into which her child must go forth at such a tender age. The kindergarten, the school, the playground, the street, the moving picture show, the store the factory—all these claim her motherly concern for they claim her children. The Greek woman's world was her home. The modern woman's home is the world. Who then is more maternal, the woman whose capacity for love and service is limited to her own four walls, or the woman who seeks a voice in that larger home, that she may better serve the interests of childhood?

OPPONENTS SEND RED CROSS AID

Suffragists Send Large Sums to Relieve War Sufferers—So Do Antis

Commenting on the statement in the national anti-suffrage organ that the antis of the country had raised $6,000 for war relief, we mentioned that the Massachusetts W. S. A. alone had given the Red Cross $3,500, which was half the proceeds of a single big festival. We are asked to add that, besides the money, the antis have sent 50,000 garments; that the Public Interests League (a branch of the Massachusetts antis) has raised and spent between $3,000 and $4,000 for materials which were then made up and shipped; and that the Chestnut Hill branch gave $2,600 for the ambulance corps and the Cambridge branch $530 for the Belgians. No information of these last gifts was sent to the national anti-suffrage organ. The Massachusetts antis also lent the Red Cross their headquarters and stenographer free of charge. This is highly creditable, and we are glad that so much of their energies have been diverted to a good purpose—as doubtless they are glad that the $1,300 raised by the last entertainment of the Equal Franchise Committee in Boston went wholly for war relief, and that half the proceeds of the Ballet of Sylvia will go to the Red Cross.

ASKS ALL WOMEN TO PEACE PARTY

Mrs. Forbes Says Objection to Any Plank Should Not Deter from Joining

Milton, February 2, 1915.

Editor of the Woman's Journal:

The Woman's Peace Party has been formed for one object, viz., to combine in as strong a body as possible the many women of many countries who wish to strengthen, by their united power as women, the great effort which is being carried on in all civilized countries to overthrow the barbarous system of war.

Large bodies of men and women have long been waging this war on war, but it seemed now time for the realization of the utterance of the late Justice Brewer, when he said, "There never was a time since the beginning of days, that woman longed for bloodshed or the carnage of war, and the more fully she realizes its waste and destruction the more earnest will become her opposition. Nowhere in the world is she so potent a force in public lfie as in this country, and you may be sure that that force will be ere long concentrated in steadfast opposition to war, and in favor of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. She cannot be sneered or laughed out of her faith."

Ruskin said "that women could stop all wars if only they were determined to do so."

When the Woman's Peace Party was formed (January 10, 1915) a platform was carefully worked out and then adopted. In the words of the Declaration of Principles: "We hereby adopt the following as our platform of principles, some of the items of which have been accepted by a majority vote, and more of which have been the unanimous choice of those attending the conference which initiated the formation of this organization. We have sunk all differences of opinion on minor matters and given freedom of expression to a wide divergence of opinion in the details of our platform and in our statement of explanation and information, in a common desire to make our woman's protest against war and all that makes for war, vocal, commanding and effective. We welcome to our membership all who are in substantial sympathy with that fundamental purpose of our organization whether or not they can accept in full our detailed statement."

I earnestly hope that even if some women cannot fully agree to every plank in the platform this will not deter them from joining the party, since its object is the overthrow of the system of war, and the building up of the system of law as the only just and civilized method of settling the disputes of nations; and its work is to be focused on that one object.

Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes,
Chairman of the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party.

Miss Doris Stevens, who is in charge of the New York headquarters of the Congressional Union, will go to San Francisco in May to take charge of work preparatory to a convention of women voters to be held in San Francisco next summer.

"WAR BRIDES"

Striking Play Being Presented by Nazimova in New York

Mme. Nazimova is playing in New York a play that shows with terrific effect the attitude of the woman movement toward war. It is called "War Brides" and is written by Marion Craig Wentworth. It is published in this month's Century.

The scene is laid in a peasant's cottage in a war-ridden country. Amelia, a peasant girl, is almost persuaded to marry a lieutenant, Hoffman, whom she hardly knows. Hoffman talks to her and her mother.

Hoffman: Look me over. Don't you think I am good enough for her, mother? Besides, we can't stop to think of such things now, Amelia. It's war time. This is an emergency measure. And, then, I'm a soldier—like to die for my country. That ought to count for something—a good deal, I should say—if you love your country, and you do, don't you?

Minna, another girl, shows the spirit in the air.

Minna: There were ten of us. We all answered in chorus. It was fun—just like a theatre. Then the priest made a speech, and the burgomaster and the captain. The people cheered and our husbands had to go drill for an hour. It was grand! They told us we were the true patriots.

But Hedwig, Amelia's sister-in-law, who came from the city before she married and whom they do not quite understand, comes in. She stops Amelia from marrying Hoffman, who runs to tell Captain Hertz.

Hedwig: I can hardly breathe for thinking of my Franz, waiting, never knowing from minute to minute. From the way I feel, I should think my child would be born mad, I'm that wild with worrying. And then for Amelia to go through the agony alone! No husband to help her through the terrible hour. What solace can the state give then? And after that, if you don't come back, who is going to earn the bread for her child? Struggle and struggle to feed herself and her child; and the fine-sounding name you trick us with—war bride. Humph! that will all be forgotten then. Only one thing can make it worth while, and do you know what that is? Love. We'll struggle through fire and water for that; but without it———(Gesture.)

Hedwig: Then one day we will stop giving you men. Look at mother. Four sons torn from her in one month, and none of you ever asked her if she wanted war. You keep us here helpless. We don't want dreadnoughts and armies and fighting, we women. You tear our husbands, our sons, from us,—you never ask us to help you find a better way,—and haven't we anything to say?

Hertz: No. War is man's business.

Hedwig: Who gives you the men? We women. We bear and rear and agonize. Well, if we are fit for that we are fit to have a voice in the fate of the men we bear. If we can bring forth the men for the nation, we can sit with you in your councils, and say whether it is to war or peace we give the sons we bear.

Hertz (chuckling): Sit in the councils? That would be a joke. I see. Mother, she's a little—(Touches his forehead suggestively.) Sit in the councils with the men and shape the destiny of the nation! Ha! ha!

Hedwig: Laugh, Herr Captain, but the day will come; and then there will be no more war. No, you will not always keep us here, dumb, silent drudges. We will find a way.

News comes that all the mothers' sons have been killed, including Frank, Hedwig's husband. Hedwig in a tense burst of emotion writes a message to the Emperor and shoots herself. The message says, "I refuse to bear my child until you promise there shall be no more war."

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Dixie Suffragist of Morvian Falls, North Carolina, has been discontinued and the unexpired subscription list has been taken over and will be filled out by the Woman's Journal.

The subscription list of the Dixie Suffragist is composed mostly of suffragists of the Southern States. The Woman's Journal is giving good service to the South and hopes that every single subscriber of the Dixie Suffragist will become a regular reader of the Woman's Journal.

Any subscriber of the Dixie Suffragist who is also a subscriber of the Woman's Journal may have extra copies of the current Journal to fill out the unexpired time. The discontinued publication was issued monthly.

Agnes E. Ryan.

CONVENTION WILL BE AT CAPITAL

National Suffrage Association Decides to Hold Annual Meeting in Washington

The next national suffrage convention will be held in Washington from December 9 to 14 inclusive. This was just decided upon at a Board meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association last week. The dates for the convention were chosen with regard to the opening of Congress on Dec. 6, since the suffragists hope to combine a hearing on the suffrage bill before the Suffrage Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the House, with the regular work of their convention.

Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College and of the National College League for Suffrage, has introduced an amendment to the constiution of the Association, providing that hereafter the convention shall hold its sessions in Washington every second year, that is, at the opening of every Congress.

BRIEUX SPEAKS FOR SUFFRAGE

Famous Author of "Damaged Goods" Says Women Should Enjoy Privilege

M. Eugene Brieux, author of "Damaged Goods," lectured before L'Alliance Francaise in St. Louis the other day. He was asked by a representative of the St. Louis Dispatch whether he believed in votes for women. M. Brieux answered:

"I cannot speak of American conditions, of which I know so little. As a universal theory, I believe woman should enjoy every political as well as every other privilege that she is capable of exercising. In my own country it would be disastrous to admit women all at once to suffrage. I think the privilege should come gradually with experience, beginning with municipal politics. And I think eventually equal suffrage is coming."

IN THE PINK OF CONDITION

The New York State Organization Opposed to Woman Suffrage has made an announcement that indicates that stern calibre of the anti-suffragist spirit:

"Pink roses, pink paper, pink enrollment cards, pink leaflets, everything pink, for the final campaign against suffrage in New York State."

According to Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, a Swiss man school teacher gets, among his perquisites, fodder for his cow. The woman schoolteacher gets a much lower salary. But not only is it assumed that the woman has less need to eat than a man has; it is also assumed that a woman's cow eats less than a man's cow, so that only half rations of fodder are doled out to the cow unfortunate enough to belong to the woman teacher.

MAP IS CHANGING BUT IS FAIR NOW

Birdseye View of Suffrage Field Suggests Some Reflections to Editor

The "suffrage map" shows that about half the territory of the United States is now white, having given full suffrage to women, while another large portion is gray, indicating partial suffrage, and only a comparative small part is black, showing that women enjoy no suffrage at all. Commenting on the map, the Manchester (N. H.) Union says:

"The black States are almost entirely in the southeastern part of the country. Strange to say, there are two in New England, Maine and Rhode Island. These are entirely isolated from the other benighted regions, and find no fellow of their color till Pennsylvania is reached. Beginning with the Keystone State, a solid shadow runs down to the Gulf of Mexico. Tennessee acts as a black bridge to connect this section with the four other dark States, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. But two southern States show rays of light, Mississippi and Louisiana. Just south of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio just north of Tennessee, are already partially illuminated, and when the dark bridge is knocked away there will be a narrow but unbroken pathway from the lakes to the gulf tinged with the coming day."

BIOLOGY OR BOSH?

"It is man's biological quality to be the initiator of all that contributes to the welfare of himself and family. He must pass laws, regulate sanitation, and the like. This initiative quality of the male mind is absolutely lacking in the female mind," said Dr. Simon Baruch of New York, in a recent address at Pittsburg, Pa.; and he declared his profound conviction that equal suffrage would mean destruction to the home.

The average American husband would testify that his wife initiates a great many things for his welfare and that of the family. Among the lower animals, the mother almost always takes the initiative in the care of the young. Every measure for the welfare of the kittens is initiated by the mother cat exclusively. Among the higher types, the father takes a share of the care; but what biological reason is there for supposing that the gift of initiative which is found in almost all the mother creatures of the animal world must be totally lacking in the human female? Biology? Bosh!

A. S. B.

DRAMATIC TEA FOR LEADERS

To celebrate the birthdays of Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, a dramatic tea and fête will be given on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 9, at the Hotel Biltmore, under the auspices of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association. Half of the proceeds will go to the suffrage campaign in New York and the other half for the relief of unemployed women, especially those of the stage.

Recitations, songs and readings will be given by Zena S. Hawn, Margaret Wycherly, Jane Cowl, Florence Fleming Noyes, Elsie Ferguson, Marcia Van Dresser, Otis Skinner and Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale.

WOMEN TAKE ALL KINDS OF WORK

Only Five Occupations Which Census Shows They Have Not Yet Entered

Necessity is forcing women into all the so-called "gainful occupations." There is hardly an occupation listed in the 1910 census for the United States in which woman is not represented. According to a review made by the Empire State Campaign Committee there were no women steam-boiler makers, no women veterinary surgeons, and no women soldiers, sailors and mariners, but there are women in all other occupations.

Woman's presence in some comes with the effect of a shock to those who fondly dream that every woman has a home and her place is in it. There are, for instance, 77 women lumbermen (raftsmen and wood choppers) in the United States. There are 2,550 women stock herders and raisers, 45 quarry operators, 31 blacksmiths, 15 brick and stone masons and 44 longshoremen. Many women have traveled far up the road to success in their work. Ten women head iron foundries. There are 325 women bankers and 1,347 bank cashiers. Nearly a thousand women are wholesale dealers. One woman is listed as a railroad official. Three are proprietors of grain elevators.

TO SOUTHERN MEN

By Alice O. Taylor

The flush of shame has been brought to the cheek of Virginia women and of the women of the other Southern States by the men of the South who from a mistaken idea of chivalry have refused to aid them and have endeavored to block their efforts to secure their enfranchisement. The natural interpretation placed by the world at large upon the attitude of the Southern man in this respect is not that the Southern man is more chivalrous than his Western brother, but that the Southern woman is inferior to the woman of the West. Southern women have been branded as unfit and incompetent by that chivalry that claims it has placed her upon a pedestal.

Let me quote from a speech of Mr. Kindel's before Congress on Jan. 12:

"Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding I firmly believe in woman sharing in the affairs of government, and that they should enjoy every privilege vouchsafed to man, I cannot and do not believe that the people of Colorado should dictate to the people of other States that they must adopt the same rules of enfranchisement for their citizens that prevail in Colorado. In the South the rank and file of women are not educated up to the average of the standards of the women of my section. The Southerners know this: therefore, their vigorous protests to outsiders to dictate what they term as being strictly local affairs."

Mr. Kindel should not be blamed for arriving at this conclusion; indeed, the men of the South should be grateful to him for pointing out to them the effect that their attitude has produced, and if they are indeed as chivalrous toward women as they have proclaimed themselves to be they will hasten to undo the wrong that they have wrought and remove the stigma that they have themselves placed upon the women of the South.

THE BEST TIME

ONE of the most active suffragists in the country has just written us that sixty-five copies of the Woman's Journal were sold at a public meeting recently by the ushers. She asks:

"When is the best time to sell papers at a public meeting —as people come in? Our ushers are a bit shy as yet. I had to introduce the speaker, so could not sell myself."

Papers should always be sold at the entrance as people come to a meeting, but the best time to sell is after the audience is seated and waiting for the meeting to begin. Everyone in charge of a meeting should wait ten or fifteen minutes after the audience is in the seats before opening the meeting. The ushers should be carefully instructed that they are to offer a paper to EVERY PERSON IN THE HOUSE WHEN HE OR SHE IS IN THE SEAT, WAITING. At most meetings there are many unconverted, many indifferent and a large number who would be more efficient suffragists if they read the Woman's Journal every week. People who would not buy at any other time will buy when they are waiting.

Suffrage meetings lose half of their effectiveness by neglecting such opportunities of making converts and money. And to lose is against the suffrage creed!

Agnes E. Ryan

CHILDREN BUREAU ISSUES REPORT

The report points out that in the poorest sections of Johnstown the death rate was 271 per thousand babies, or more than five times the rate in the best residential sections of the city.

Babies whose fathers earned $10 a week or less, the report says, died at the rate of 256 per thousand, while those whose fathers earned $25 or more a week died at the rate of 84 per thousand.

When mothers were employed a large part of the time in heavy work, babies died at a rapid rate. In one group of nineteen mothers whose babies all died, fifteen had been keeping lodgers. In houses where water had to be obtained from outside, the death rate was found to be 198 per thousand, as against 118 per thousand in houses where water was supplied by pipes.

The day will come when those who today sneer at the women who ask a right to vote will wish that some of their speeches might be forgotten. — Representative Volstead of Minnesota.

The February Century has a gripping play against war, "War Brides," by Marion Craig Wentworth.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise tells an amusing story of one of his relatives who did not want to admit that woman suffrage had done any good in California. When cross-examined this same relative admitted that the streets in San Francisco were cleaner, the Health Department more active, the child labor laws enforced, the rights of women workers given more consideration, and all those things bettered that women have "always dabbled in!"

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage is sending out leaflets to its members urging them to "tell every man you meet, your tailor, your postman, your grocer, as well as your dinner partner, that you are opposed to woman suffrage." The Tribune hopes the 90,000 sewing machine operatives, the 40,000 saleswomen, the 32,000 laundry operatives, the 20,000 knitting and silk mill girls, the 17,000 women janitors and cleaners, the 12,000 cigarmakers, to say nothing of the 700,000 other women and girls in industry in New York State, will remember when they have drawn off their long gloves and tasted their oysters, to tell their dinner partners that they are opposed to woman suffrage because it might take women out of the home.

NOTES AND NEWS

Every time a candidate for mayor thinks of the large woman's vote in Chicago he instinctively shoves back the period of his conversion to woman's suffrage three or four years, says the Chicago Herald.

"Within four years we have reduced the number of children brought into the Children's Court in Chicago in one year, charged with crimes, from 280 to 8," says Judge Henry Neil of Chicago, who procured the passage of the Illinois Juvenile Court law.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the Empire State Committee, has been giving instruction in methods of suffrage work. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale had charge of the department of public speaking, and Mrs. Henrietta W. Livermore gave instruction in suffrage argument. "Efficiency wins" is the slogan of the school.

The New York Headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage opened at the Assembly Hall, 13 E. 41st street, on Jan. 22. The speakers were: Prof. Charles Beard, Mrs. William Prendergast, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Doris Stevens and Mr. George Creel. Mrs. Mary Beard presided.

Their seems to be some legal red tape to prevent suffragists insuring their cause in New York State against defeat next fall. But it is a different matter in England. There suffragists will take out their policy with Lloyd's as soon as the latter can receive their premium rate from their headquarters in London. In case they win they will not mind the premium, and if they lose, the money will be used for the new campaign.

To launch their campaign the New York suffragists lately held a meeting at which they raised $116,000. The New York antis the other day held a meeting to launch theirs, and raised $1,800, of which $1,000 was given by one person. The women seeking the ballot not only outnumber those who oppose it, but they care a great deal more. Of course, many women are indifferent; but of those who take a lively interest either way, the large majority are in favor.

Active men's leagues for woman suffrage have been formed in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas and other Southern States. It is being advocated in South Carolina by the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese, and in North Carolina by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, while in other States of the South it is championed by men of equally high position. Over a thousand Southern papers are taking the material sent out by the suffrage press bureau.—Ida H. Harper.

A call has been issued by Mrs. May Wright Sewall for an International Conference of Women Workers to promote permanent Peace. The conference will be held in the Civic Auditorium of San Francisco, July 4, 5, 6 and 7. "It is the business of women," says the call, "to lend their aid to the internationalization of the human heart." The headquarters are at 1401 Hyde street, San Francisco.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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NOW TRULY NATIONAL

The Legislatures of West Virginia and Tennessee have just voted by handsome majorities to submit to the voters amendments to the State constitution giving the full franchise to women. In Arkansas, a like measure has passed one house and is pending in the other. In every Southern State active work for woman suffrage is now going on. Even in South Carolina, the citadel of conservatism, the Legislature has just granted a hearing to the President of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, and greeted her with cordial applause.

The suffrage movement was not truly national, so long as the South, except for a few brave and devoted men and women, stood outside of it. Now it has become so. And this fact marks the beginning of the end.

A. S. B.

THE OUTWORKS ARE TAKEN

Legislators are fast making up their minds that the question of woman suffrage ought to be allowed to go to the voters. Some of them vote for this from a sense of justice, others from political expediency, but their conclusion is the same.

A few years ago, in the great Middle States, in Massachusetts, and in all the Southern States, the Legislatures seemed immovably set against submitting constitutional amendments for woman suffrage. In 1907 the Massachusetts House defeated the proposal 14 to 125, and the Senate without a roll call. Last year the vote in favor stood 168 to 39 in the House and 32 to 2 in the Senate. In New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and now even in Tennessee and West Virginia, the legislators by sweeping majorities have declared themselves in favor of putting the question up to the voters.

The anti-suffragists for half a century have fought with might and main against submission. They fought it in New York until all the political parties endorsed it. Then they formally withdrew their opposition, finding that they could no longer make it effective. At the hearing in New Jersey the other day, a member of the Legislature asked one of the men who spoke in opposition whether he really meant to ask the members to break their party pledges—every party in New Jersey, as well as in New York and Pennsylvania, having declared for submission. To everybody's amazement, he answered that they were not opposed to submission! For years they had been imploring the legislators by all that was holy not to submit it. This sudden change of front showed that they realized further opposition on that point to be hopeless.

The forces of conservatism are being beaten out of their first entrenchments, all along the line. In every State they would prefer to kill it in the Legislature if they could. Failing in this, they fall back upon the citadel, and prepare to make a desperate stand there. But the time is fast coming when they cannot hold that either; and then they will say that they have always believed in equal suffrage.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND PEACE

When the National Woman's Peace Party was organized recently in Washington, D. C., an equal suffrage plank was incorporated in its platform. Among the committee that framed the platform there were several women who wished to leave that plank out. They were suffragists, but they feared that the plank would keep anti-suffragists from joining. The majority of the platform committee, however, were in favor of it; and the platform, with the suffrage plank in it, was submitted to the meeting and was accepted without a dissenting voice.

This was the more noteworthy in view of the long list of organizations represented at the meeting, viz., the American Peace Society, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Society of the D. A. R., the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the National Women's Trade Union League, the National Federation of Teachers, the National W. C. T. U., the National Council of Women, the International Kindergarten Union, the American School Peace League, the Woman's National Committee of the Socialist Party, the Peace Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the World Peace Foundation, the Association for International Conciliation, the American Peace and Arbitration League, the Vital Conservation Association, the Army Nurses of the Spanish War and the National Federation of Settlements. All these had sent official delegates, beside such purely suffrage organizations as the N. A. W. S. A. and the Federal Suffrage Association. There was also a very large attendance of individual women of influence and distinction.

A few days after the Washington convention a public meeting to organize a Massachusetts branch was held at the Arlington Street Church in Boston. At this meeting, repeated motions were made, aiming to get the suffrage plank removed from the platform of the Massachusetts branch; but these efforts were overwhelmingly voted down. Since then an attempt has been made to get the National Board to give permission that any State branch may leave out any plank of the national platform from its State platform.

The unselfishness of suffragists is shown by the fact that a number of them started in to circulate petitions to this effect. Their point of view, though a mistaken one, was easy to be understood. They wanted this women's peace movement to be as big and all inclusive as possible, and they were afraid that the suffrage plank would frighten some women away. Just so, each State Federation of Women's Clubs that has endorsed equal suffrage has felt fears in advance that some of the clubs would be frightened away; but this has never followed.

In the present case, the platform adopted at Washington expressly says that the members are not all agreed as to every specific plank. Hence no anti-suffragist commits herself to suffrage by joining. The platform represents the opinion of the majority; and in this case it is the opinion of an overwhelming majority.

The tempest in a teapot that was stirred up over this matter in Massachusetts is now reported to be dying down. This is partly because anti-suffragists are joining every day, and the fears that many would be kept out are already seen to be groundless; and partly because Jane Addams has telegraphed that the National Board has no authority to empower the State branches to depart from the national platform, without another national convention. As George Eliot has said, a sense of the inevitable is a great reconciler.

There are still some persons, however, who cannot recognize the inevitable when they see it. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge sent Mrs. Austin Goodman of Cincinnati the following message, to be read at a recent meeting of anti-suffragists in that city:

"Officially request that you do not respond to appeals to join newly-organized Women's Peace Party, Jane Addams, President. Instruct your associates this is a suffrage attempt to advance propaganda by peace move."

No one who attended that magnificent meeting at Washington and felt its spirit could doubt the sincerity of its aim to promote peace; and anyone who suspects Jane Addams of any sort of humbug is a person too foolish to be worth much to the Peace Party. Only the most extreme of the antis are likely to take this view. If any of them do not want to join the National Peace Party because it has named equal suffrage in enumerating the things that most of its members believe will help peace, they are free to flock by themselves.

A letter from Mrs. Malcolm Forbes in regard to the situation will be found in another column. A. S. B.

I believe in woman suffrage because I believe in democracy. The person who opposes woman suffrage may be a believer in democracy, but he does not believe in putting it into practice.—Representative Kelley of Pennsylvania.

Until women secure the ballot we must expect a situation which permits the payment of a fine of $20 by the owners of a Triangle factory, whose negligence results in a fire costing the lives of 145 women employees. —Representative Kelley of Pennsylvania.

BISHOP SPAULDING ON UTAH

The late Rt. Rev. Frank Spaulding, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Utah, and who had previously lived for years in Colorado, urged Nevada to adopt equal suffrage:

"It has worked well in Utah," he said in the Nevada State Journal of May 4, 1914. In an interview in The Woman's Journal of Aug. 2, 1913, he declared that, as a matter of sound practical politics, he considered the equal suffrage movement the greatest movement ever inaugurated in America for the betterment of human conditions.

"I have studied the question from every side, and have the viewpoint of both the East and West on the issue," said the Bishop. He went on to say that women are "better wives and better mothers when they are exercising their rights of citizenship"; that they bring to their public duties "intuition, superior humanity and all the motherliness with which they have upheld the race of man from the dawn of the world until now," and that they are active in casting out graft and "cleaning house." He said in conclusion:

"In every State in which they have been granted the vote and partnership with man in the making of the laws that State has taken long strides in advance toward the higher civilization. Their use of the ballot, where it has been given into their hands, is an irrefutable argument in their favor; and it justifies, it urges that they be given the right of citizenship throughout the nation."

Sanitation Almost Perfect

Mrs. George Sutherland, wife of one of the United State Senator from Utah, said in The Woman's Journal of Jan. 1, 1910:

"We have almost perfect sanitation from the result of feminine agitation. We have fine school laws and excellent school buildings, and all those regulations which bear on the smaller area of politics, the home environment, have been judiciously and liberally framed.

"In Salt Lake City women's clubs are doing an excellent work toward illuminating public questions. The women who have later to vote on these issues get together and discuss them, and hear each other's views on every phase. This exchange of ideas is getting toward the realization of the perfect civic life. It goes a long way toward destroying dogmatic views about certain public questions and it makes one more inclined to realize that the wisdom of all the ages is not centred in one spot, or even in one political party. I have no hesitancy in pronouncing equal suffrage an unadulterated blessing for the State, and a civic success and moral incentive in the full sense of the word."

A. S. B.

WOMEN CLOSED STOCKADE

Edwin Lewis Theiss and his wife went to Utah two years ago to investigate the results of equal suffrage for the Pictorial Review. In its issue of June, 1913, they published their findings. On the testimony of Mormons and Gentiles alike, they declared that the effects had been distinctly good. Among other instances, they cited the closing of the notorious "stockade" in Salt Lake City—the centre of commercialized vice. It was a sink-hole of iniquity, and was ruining both girls and boys. Mormon and Gentile women alike became indignant:

"A committee of women served notice upon the mayor that the stockade must close. It shut its doors that very night. Soon afterwards it was torn down. For this piece of work the women voters of Salt Lake City can rightly take full credit." Mr. and Mrs. Theiss were assured in Salt Lake that "the women's mere protest, unsupported by the ballot, could never have ended this abomination that was proving such a gold mine to so many influential men."

Anti-suffragists at the East paint everything in the suffrage States in the blackest colors. They generally represent the voters of Utah as being hopelessly under Mormon control. Mr. and Mrs. Theiss point out that at the presidential election of 1912, the head of the Mormon church published a signed letter advising his people to vote for Taft. Taft got more votes in Utah than any other single candidate, and therefore won on a plurality vote; but the combined vote cast for Wilson and Roosevelt in the State was half as large again as the vote for Taft. This fact speaks for itself.

A. S. B.

Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky sends to The Woman's Journal with glee a marked copy of the Cincinnati Enquirer of January 19, in which Mrs. Holmes, chairman of the Business and Publicity Committee of the Hamilton County Anti-Suffrage Association, writes of the failure of the Bristow-Mondell amendment to pass the present Congress:

"The defeat of this measure, however, merely indicates that the issue is to remain one of State's rights, and it is before us in the individual States with even greater force than before.

"Woman suffrage is like the hydra-headed monster: we shall kill it eventually, but its ultimate and permanent downfall will indeed require heruclean efforts."

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

WEST VIRGINIA

Women Rejoice Over Victory in Legislature

West Virginia is the newest "campaign" State, and great is the rejoicing over the victory in the Legislature. The amendment will be voted on at the next general election, in November, 1916. The vote in the Legislature cannot be construed as indicative of the sentiment in the State at present because some members voted for submission who are opposed to ratification, but prospects for "Victory in 1916" are bright.

West Virginia is the first Southern State to submit an amendment providing for equal suffrage, and there are very strong reasons why no stone should be left unturned to bring about ratification. At present West Virginia women have no form of suffrage whatever, and, because they are not voters, they are not eligible to serve on any State educational, humane or charitable boards. They cannot even serve as notaries public, and in the city of Parkersburg a movement to have a policewoman appointed was defeated because the city attorney held it would be unconstitutional.

On the day of the passage of the amendment, Wheeling had Miss Christabel Pankhurst in a most successful meeting. Everyone who heard her carried away a very different impression from that commonly held of the "militants." At the conclusion of a luncheon given in her honor next day at the Windsor Hotel, she gave a wonderfully inspiring talk, saying the responsibility of carrying the amendment rested upon every individual woman, that a few women could not do the work, no matter how zealous or devoted they might be. She also said that the women in the campaign State were working not merely for their own enfranchisement but for their sisters in England. She said that in England every woman gave money in accordance with her ability, each tried to see not how little, but how much, they could give. West Virginia needs money to perfect her organization and needs it now. All West Virginia women, as well as those outside the State, who are interested, are asked to send a contribution to the State treasurer, Miss Carrie Zane, 106 1-2 Fourteenth Street, Wheeling.

NEBRASKA

Suffragists are maintaining an office in Omaha in connection with the World Film Corporation, which has charge of "Your Girl and Mine" in the State. The committee in charge consists of Miss Daisy Doane, Mrs. G. F. Copper, Mrs. Draper Smith and Mrs. James Richardson. Women throughout the State are urged to secure productions of the film at their local theatres.

KANSAS

The women have won their fight before the State Tax Commission for the $200 householders' exemption to be extended to widows. The law always has been construed that it applied only to the head of a family. The commission has announced that hereafter it will apply to the widow or any member of the family remaining.

The equal property rights bill, giving the married woman equal property rights with the husband, came up for consideration at a meeting of the judiciary committee of the house on Jan. 29.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Valentine Makes Speaking Tour of State

In addition to speaking before the Representatives, Mrs. Valentine of Virginia has been making a tour of the State.

Arrangements were made by the local leagues of Abbeville, Charleston, Sumter, Hartsville, Greenville and Spartanburg for her to address audiences at those places. While in Abbeville, Mrs. Valentine was to be the guest of Mrs. M. T. Coleman, president of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League; in Charleston, the guest of Miss Frost, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Charleston; in Columbia, of Dr. Jane Bruce Guignard, president of the Columbia league; in Spartanburg, of Mrs. John Gary Evans, widow of ex-Governor Evans.

Two suffrage measures have been introduced in the House, one a regular constitutional amendment by Mr. McCullogh, the other giving the vote to white women only by Mr. McMahan.

The Charleston News and Courier of Jan. 31 says that "woman suffrage is rapidly forging to the front in South Carolina and is gaining ground much more rapidly than many people believe."

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

Miss Constance Drexel, who long has lived abroad, is in Washington and will work for the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution granting the franchise to women. Since the war began Miss Drexel has been nursing in the hospital at Deauville, France.

Miss Drexel feels that if American women win in their struggle for political equality it will mean the immediate end of the fight all over the world, and that the most effective help American women can give to the women who will be the victims of the war is to obtain the franchise. Miss Drexel has offered her services to the Congressional Union, and will help in the work at Washington.

TEXAS

All Members of Railroad Commission Out for Suffrage

Chairman Allison Mayfield of the Railroad Commission has announced himself a suffragist, and now all three members of the commission have declared for votes for women.

Chairman Mayfield said he had for a week or more given serious thought to the question, and had decided that it was proper and just and that from now on he would give it his support. He believes that, if the Legislature submits the amendment, suffrage will win by a large majority.

The news of the success of the amendment in committee was received with enthusiasm by the suffragists who have been watching events at Austin. A reception and tea was given that afternoon by Mrs. L. M. Keasby, and in the evening a rally was held at the Hancock Opera House, where hopes ran high for continued success. Mayor Woolridge, Judge C. H. Jenkins, Miss Annette Finnegan and Dr. L. M. Keasby were the speakers.

MINNESOTA

Vote in the Senate Expected to Come This Week

The hearing before the Elections Committee of the Senate on the Suffrage amendment was held Jan. 26. Throughout the entire four hours there was no standing room on the floor of the Senate, and the galleries were crowded. Senator Lende presided. Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota W. S. A., led the discussion for the suffragists, and Mrs. J. B. Gilfillan for the antis.

The committee is expected to report the amendment this week with the following vote: in favor, O. A. Lende of Canby, chairman; Frank E. Putnam of Blue Earth; E. P. Peterson of Litchfield; W. A. Campbell of Minneapolis, and Ole O. Sageng of Dalton; against, A. J. Rockne of Zumbrota and E. B. Collester of Waseca.

A vote in the Senate itself is expected this week.

The Minnesota W. S. A. is beginning to organize by legislative districts and voting precincts, and is planning to celebrate Susan B. Anthony's birthday, Feb. 15, by holding organization meetings in all the legislative districts of the State.

RHODE ISLAND

A bill to grant women the right to vote for presidential electors was introduced in the Legislature Jan. 28 by Representative Richard W. Jennings, the majority floor leader of the House. The measure was referred to the House judiciary committee, of which Mr. Jennings is chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA

To aid the State campaign fund, the Philadelphia suffragists will hold a "Keystone State Bazar" on Feb. 25 and 26 in the new Century Drawing Room, 124 South 12th Street, Philadelphia. The Plays and Players will give an evening of plays on the night of the 26th. Among the suffrage associations that will support the bazar are the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania College Equal Suffrage League, the Pennsylvania Limited Equal Suffrage League, the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia and the Woman Suffrage Society of the County of Philadelphia. Miss Lida Stokes Adams is chairman of the committee in charge of the bazar.

Every effort will be made by Speaker Ambler of the House of Representatives and William H. Wilson, chairman of the Judiciary General Committee, to create a record for the passage of the women's suffrage amendment resolution, introduced into the House Jan. 27.

GEORGIA

Suffrage School Starts in Atlanta

A class in Citizenship has been formed by the Atlanta E. S. A., and a series of lectures on political economy and civics will be given by leading club women, lawyers and jurists of Atlanta. Mrs. Rose M. Ashby, one of the South's ablest students in political science, was to give the first lecture on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 3, at the Hotel Ansley. These lectures will be open to the public.

The officials of the De Kalb County, a number of whom are members of the Suffrage Association, have generously tendered the suffragists the use of the pretty court house at Decatur for a meeting place.

The First Ward Meeting in Savannah

The first of the ward or district meetings was recently held in Savannah under the auspices of the Chatham County Branch of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia. Fully 250 people were present.

"Mayor Davant has broken down the traditions of a century by appointing women on a municipal board," declared one of the speakers. "And I heard him say the other day he would like to be able to appoint a woman or two on the Board of Education."

The reception given on Jan. 27 by the State and city officers of the Georgia Woman's Suffrage League at the Hotel Winecoff was one of the largest events of the week. The receiving line was composed of the officers and other prominent suffragists. On behalf of the league an ebony gavel beautifully inlaid with gold as a token of appreciation to their former city president, who has been recently elected president of the State organization, was presented to Mrs. Florence Whiteside.

NEVADA

State Journal Praises New Women Voters

The Nevada State Journal in a recent editorial says:

"The organization in Reno of the Woman Citizen's Club is a new idea following out of the granting of the ballot to woman.

"The club seems begun on a good course. It is not a political club in the narrow sense but in the broad sense. The members will devote themselves to learning useful facts about the government of which they are a part. In this respect they have given the men a needed lesson, and it may be predicted that in a few years women will have more intelligent knowledge of the principles of government and the functions of the various branches thereof, than the men possess today.

"It is said the majority rules. This is not strictly true. The majority can rule but it is the majority that acts that rules. In view of this it will be well to watch the woman citizen's club, for it seems disposed to provide itself with information as a pre-requisite for intelligent action."

OREGON

Hearing Held on Jury and Property Rights Bills

Pleas for the passage of two bills giving to women added rights in the State were recently made before the House Judiciary Committee by Mrs. G. L. Buland, and Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, representing the Council of Women Voters, the W. T. C. U., the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Oregon Civil League. They contend that women should enjoy the privilege and bear the responsibilities of jury service and that in wives should be vested an equal share with husbands in all properties acquired after marriage.

Mrs. Buland spoke chiefly on the idea of jury service. She pointed out that women have proved conscientious and careful jurors in Washington, where the law allows them in the jury box. She declared that in cases wherein young girls and children are involved a sympathy that only a woman can feel should pervade the atmosphere of the court.

The Huston bill, which was being discussed, leaves it optional with the woman to decide whether or not she will serve, and this feature, Mrs. Buland thought, would overcome any home conditions that make it a hardship for a mother to be called into court.

Prof. A. E. Wood of Reed College spoke for the measures. Committeeman Schubel opposed the jury bill.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Representative Withee has introduced a bill in the House (No. 123) to give women presidential suffrage.

MASSACHUSETTS

Senate Passes Amendment to Third Reading Without Debate

The suffrage amendment was ordered to third reading in the State Senate Jan. 28 without a word of debate. Final action was postponed for a week, on account of the absence of Mr. Bartlett of Berkshire, chairman of the committee reporting the amendment, and was expected to come Feb. 4, as The Woman's Journal went to press.

A Woman Suffrage Moving Picture Contest has been started by the Boston Evening Record, which offers prizes of $75 and $50 for the best scenarios or sketches for a "moving picture play illustrating by dramatic action the justice, need and benefit of equal suffrage." The scenarios are to be for a one-reel picture, and the judges will be Mr. Frank Cushman, dramatic editor of The Record; Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A., and a third member selected by the first two. Interest has been aroused among many college organizations, advertisements have been placed in the motion picture magazines, and already it is apparent that the contest will be extended and keen.

The success and popularity of Sunday afternoon meetings in the Votes for Women Shop in the heart of the theatre district in Boston has led to the inauguration of noon-hour meetings in charge of prominent society women with two men or women speakers each noon. There are also stereopticon lectures each evening at the same Shop.

Mrs. Glendower Evans ha sbeen appointed national organizer of the new Woman's Peace Party by Miss Jane Addams, who is chairman of the new party. Mrs. Evans will devote her entire time to the organization work, spending most of her time in the Eastern States, and as a result has cancelled her speaking dates with the Massachusetts W. S. A.

"The Ballet of Sylvia," given by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A. at the Grand Opera House last Tuesday, was exquisitely beautiful, and in spite of a blizzard, it was greeted by a magnificent audience, such as is seldom seen even on a Grand Opera night. The College League served refreshments between the acts. The graceful young performers, with Miss Kellogg, were called before the curtain at the close and warmly applauded. Many wishes were expressed that a chance might also have been given to cheer Mrs. Pitman, whose untiring labor had contributed so largely to the great success.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer gave a magnificent address at the luncheon of the Women's Peace Party at the Hotel Somerset in Boston last week. In addition to her plea for peace, she did not fail to put in some eloquent words in behalf of votes for women. There was a large and brilliant attendance.

DELAWARE

A large automobile, called "The Votes for Women Flier," left Wilmington on Thursday for a tour of the State intended to arouse equal suffrage sentiment and stir every community visited.

The "Flier" was decorated with purple, white and gold banners and pennants, and on the back there was a big brass drum, that was used to call the faithful and the unconverted to hear of equal suffrage. Miss Anna McCue of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. Edna S. Latimer of Baltimore, Md., spoke. This expedition will be followed by a succession of week-end trips.

During the tours meetings will be held in the open and speeches made from the automobiles, except the night meetings, which will be held in halls or schoolhouses. Suffragists in every community will be notified of the arrival of the flier and will have everything in readiness for speeches and meetings.

VERMONT

Suffrage Bill Discussed at Montpelier.

A hearing was given the anti-suffragists this week in Montpelier on the bill for presidential and municipal suffrage introduced by Senator Campbell of Windsor. "It is the general opinion and is accepted as a matter of course that this bill—or another to obtain the same results—will become a law at this session," says The Advance.

Delegations of suffragists from different parts of the State attended the recent big suffrage meeting in Montpelier at which Mrs. Funk spoke. Twenty-six went from Burlington.

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Arthur Hunter, president of the Montclair Equal Suffrage League, has announced that $145 in checks and cash has been contributed to the melting pot installed recently by the league. In addition to this sum silverware and gold and silver jewelry, including rings and other articles, have been received.

The State's trade union organizer has spoken before twenty men's labor unions in ten days, securing endorsements of suffrage. Another organizer in December and part of January personally saw the political leaders of 43 out of 48 districts in Kings County, and arranged to send speakers to the Republican and Democratic Assembly district clubs. These meetings were very successful. She is now arranging to send speakers to other men's clubs, the Elks, Odd Fellows, Irish, Scotch, Jewish, Italian, Norwegian clubs, civic, patriotic and political.

Still another organizer has gone through Rockland County, and further up-State, arranging meetings before men's clubs and unions. She has arranged for Miss Helen Todd to speak in Middletown, Port Jervis, Binghamton, Elmira and Corning, before such bodies as the Junior Mechanics, the Elks, Knights of Columbus, and Labor Unions.

Mrs. Florence Kelley has given us her services for suffrage speaking on Sunday evenings, and has already been engaged in seven churches.

ILLINOIS

Candidates' Wives Speak in Chicago Mayoralty Contest

The wives of the political candidates for the mayoralty, city council and other offices, have been active in the pre-election work of Chicago. Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, wife of the present Mayor, who is a candidate for the fifth term, has been brought into the campaign and is making speeches before the suffrage organizations and women's clubs as well as in the Democratic organizations of the women. The wives of Mr. Robert Sweitzer and William Hale Thompson have recently developed sufficient interest and oratorical ability as campaign speakers before the women. They all realize the value of the woman's vote in the municipal election.

The State Suffrage Association made special effort to bring out a large registration of the women on Feb. 2. Ward and precinct meetings were held in every section of the city with the purpose of arousing those women who had not already registered. Many organizers were sent through the wards of Chicago and the small cities of the State. This brought out new interest and good reports.

Suffrage Ball for Chicago

The Chicago Political Equality League, through its Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mrs. Stella Skiff Janotta, is making elaborate plans for the first Suffrage Ball to be given by Chicago suffragists. A lively interest has already been created in the Ball, which is to be given at the Congress Hotel on the evening of Feb. 15. Notable guests, including the Governor and Mrs. Dunne, Mayor and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison have been invited to lead the grand march. Others who will attend are Lieutenant-Governor Barrett O'Hara and wife, Judge and Mrs. Harry Olson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sweitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Trout, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Treadwell, Miss Jane Addams, and Miss Harriet Vittum.

At the annual Farmers' Institute in Juliet, the theater was packed for one of the women sessions addressed by Mrs. Trout.

MISSOURI

Normal Schools Reflect Big Change in Public Opinion

Three years ago it would have been impossible for a woman to have spoken for suffrage at any State normal school. In fact, when the president of the State E. S. A., just one year ago asked permission to speak before the schools, she was requested not to speak "officially." During the last five months she has spoken at every normal school in the State by invitation of the President or Board and has openly preached "Votes for Women."

While this is due to the general change in public opinion owing to the campaign for the Amendment, it has been assisted greatly by the fact that the best known and best qualified women teachers of these Normals are ardent suffragists. Among them is Miss Laura Runyon of Warrensburg, teacher of history. Miss Runyon perhaps did more than any other person in her district during the past campaign.

INDIANA

The Legislative Council of Indiana Women met on Jan. 28 to endorse a suffrage bill to present to the present Legislature. The bill the Indiana women want to get passed is similar to the one by which Illinois won the presidential, county and municipal vote. After the bill is decided upon, the next thing will be to choose legislators who will introduce it in both houses. Hundreds of letters of encouragement have been received by the council from every section of the State, clearly indicating how large a demand for the vote there is among Indiana women.

"Women are not fighting for the ballot alone but for the privilege of doing the constructive work that would be possible if they were citizens in the eyes of the law," said Mrs. Mabel D. Curry in her talk at the suffrage mass meeting in Indianapolis recently. "We do not wish to usurp men's place in business or politics, nor do we wish to do man's work. But we do wish to do our own work effectively. And that can only be accomplished effectively when women have the vote."

A large audience heard the address under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage Association of Indiana. Almost as many men as women were in the audience.

Miss Vida Newsom of Columbus, President of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs, introduced Mrs. Curry. Dr. Hannah M. Graham, President of the Equal Suffrage Association of Indiana, presided at the meeting. A group of songs was sung by Mrs. James L. Gavin.

VIRGINIA

The Virginia Legislature meets in January, 1916, and the work on the petition to be presented has already begun. Great interest is being evidenced in the public addresses on equal suffrage which the leagues have held and are planning. Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett on Jan. 25 spoke in Lexington under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage League. Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke of Washingon, D. C., recently spoke to the Norfolk suffragists from the steps of the Custom-house. The Norfolk and Roanoke Suffragists have found street speaking very effective and many new members have been enrolled.

The Richmond League is laying its plans to hold three public meetings within the next two weeks and hopes to present Miss Kate Gordon, Senator Chamberlain, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett and Mrs. F. Bullock.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana has just had a most interesting State Convention, and immediately following it came the submission of a Good Roads measure in Alexandria, which the women are credited with having carried by their votes.

The Era Club has planned several constructive lines of work, the most important of which will be a State Industrial Home for dependent, defective and delinquent girls. This scheme promises to be very successful. Miss Kate Gordon is enlisting some of the prominent men and women to aid in the project.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hearing Held on Amendment—Referendum Was on Statute

Hearings were held before the Senate Committee recently at Bismarck on the suffrage amendment. Both suffragists and anti-suffragists were present and the Fargo Courier-News says that the proceedings grew extremely interesting as the debate progressed. Indications point to majority and minority reports when the matter goes from the committee.

The suffrage measure voted on at the last election was only a statute and could have been revoked by the Legislature. The amendment itself, which is now up, passed the preceding Legislature and must pass this one before going to the voters.

NEW MEXICO

Amendment Referred to Wrong Committee in Senate

Senator Barth of Bernalillo recently introduced an equal suffrage amendment in the Legislature. He urged, according to the Santa Fé New Mexican, that it be sent to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Holt objected on the ground that it should go to the committee on constitutional amendments. Mr. Barth declared that the latter committee was "the official graveyard of Senate measures."

"It is because I earnestly desire the consideration of this resolution that I designated the Judiciary Committee," he said.

Mr. Holt moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on constitutional amendments, and after some debate a vote on the motion carried.

New Mexico has such an iron-clad constitution that, if the amendment were submitted, it would have to receive a vote of at least three-fourths of the electors voting in the State and at least two-thirds of those in each county. The fact that the amendment is being seriously discussed, however, shows that suffrage is a live issue in New Mexico.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Suffrage Map in State House Amazes Visitors

A big suffrage map, suitably framed, has been hung in the corridor of the State House near the elevator. Everybody stops to look at it; and almost everybody exclaims when they see the solid block of Suffrage States, covering the entire West: "Why, I had no idea you had got so much of the country as this!"

Mrs. Antoinette Funk was unable to put in more than a day in New Hampshire, but her address in Representatives' Hall was very effective. A special production in Concord of "Your Girl and Mine," for the benefit of the Legislature, was scheduled for Wednesday night.

NORTH CAROLINA

The Congressional Union has begun active political work in North Carolina. Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, a well known North Carolina woman who is in business in Washington, has started on an extended trip to all the southern cities east of the Mississippi. Another experienced worker, Miss Gertrude L. Crocker of Illinois, has gone to North Carolina.

MAINE

Dolls Make Suffrage Arguument at Dansant

Members of the Junior Suffrage League in Portland and the College Equal Suffrage League took entire charge of the English tea room the other day and gave a food sale and the dansant. The tea room was charmingly arranged for the occasion in yellow.

An exhibit in the tea room attracted much attention. There was a model of a woman asleep in her prettily decked boudoir, playing cards with her intimate friends, attending to the details of household service, while her children attended a motion picture matinee. Above the dolls which represented this scene was a card: "And they say woman has no time to vote."

One hundred and twenty dollars was raised.

NEW LITERATURE

Three New Pieces of Propaganda Literature Prepared to Meet Needs in the Campaign States.

Suffragists who want to be well equipped to help win the 1915 campaigns will be glad to see the three new pamphlets just off the press. They are "The Worth of a Vote," "Suffrage and Mormonism," and "Massachusetts Laws," all by Alice Stone Blackwell. They meet a pressing need. No press woman, no legislative worker, no speaker, no debater, no worker who wants to be well informed and efficient can afford to be without them.

Sample sets, 5 cents.

Order from

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL,
585 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL

Two Leaflets of Special Interest to Catholic Voters.

Many suffrage workers have found that Catholic men and women did not like to give the suffrage cause their support because it was thought that it would be against the principles of their church. To show that this is not true two excellent leaflets have been prepared, giving the words of many of the Nation's most prominent Catholic clergymen:

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF SUFFRAGE.

Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, 50c.

EMINENT CATHOLICS DECLARE FOR SUFFRAGE.

Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, 50c.

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OTHER LITERATURE

JANE ADDAMS TESTIFIES.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each 5c; per 100, $2.00.

VOTES AND ATHLETICS.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Spicy presentation of anti-suffrage fallacies. It covers many States and many arguments. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 75c.

BALLOTS AND BROOMS.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Illustrated. Short and to the point. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. A brief answer to anti-suffrage charges against prominent suffrage leaders. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

THE TEST OF EXPERIMENT.
Price postpaid, 2 for 5 cents; per 100, $2.00.

AN OPEN LETTER TO CLERGYMEN.
Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, $1.50.

MISS BLACKWELL'S REBUTTAL.
Price postpaid, 2 for 5 cents; per 100, $2.00.

THE THREE-FOLD MENACE.
Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, $1.02.

SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE.
Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, $1.02.

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MONTANA

The Montana Good Government Association was launched on Jan. 22 at a meeting of the state central committee of the Montana Equal Suffrage League. A public meeting was held in the evening at which Governor S. V. Stewart welcomed the women of Montana into the electorate.

Officers of the new organization will be elected in June at Missoula when the federation of women's clubs is in session there.

There was a notable increase in the number of women registering during the last week in Lewiston, the great majority of these being from outside the city. The Lewiston women are expected to register in large numbers prior to the closing of the books Feb. 19 for the city primary.

KENTUCKY

Prizes Offered to University Students for Suffrage Papers

Dr. Irene T. Myers, Dean of Women at Transylvania University who is chairman of the Prize Committee of the K. E. R. A., has announced prizes of $10 each for papers on Suffrage. The offer is made to each of the institutions in the Kentucky Inter-Collegiate Association.

The papers must be sent to the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, 726 McClelland Building, Lexington, Ky., by April 1.

A choice of the following subjects is offered to the contestants: "The Progressive Application of the Principle of Suffrage in the United States;" "A Balancing of the Arguments For and Against Woman Suffrage," and "The Political Dangers of Privilege Unaccompanied by Responsibility."

"Cotton Ball" was given at the Phœnix Hotel in Lexington, Tuesday night.

Numbered among the sponsors of the ball were the most prominent of Lexington society women and officials of the suffrage association. Only cotton dresses were worn by the women in attendance and their partners.

Proceeds from the ticket sale will go to the Fayette County Equal Rights Association.

The idea of giving 'Movie' Theatre Parties in Louisville to see "Your Girl and Mine," has caught and spread like a prairie fire. Almost 100 women gleefully consented to take from 4 to 20 guests each. After the play they repaired to Suffrage Headquarters for tea. The theatre management co-operated splendidly. The lobby of "The Alamo" was decorated with suffrage pennants, colored fliers, map and streamers, while streamers were worn by the managers and the attendants.

Sparkling five-minute talks were made by leading men, among whom were the Rev. Aguilla Webb, Prof. R. P. Halleck, the Rev. W. W. Landrum and Raymond Robins of Chicago.

Through an oversight in last week's Journal credit for the poem which accompanied "A Boys' Brigade" was omitted. The author was Miss Marion Murdock.

To Authors and Publishers:

We are printers of many well known publications, among them "*The Woman's Journal.*" If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

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120 Pearl St., Boston.

FLORIDA

How Can State Expect to Attract Western Women?

At a suffrage reception and rally held recently in the San Carlos Auditorium, Pensacola, Miss Celia M. Robinson declared it as her opinion that the best way to induce colonization was to increase the educational facilities of the State where the women are ensuffrage. She said Florida was looking towards the West for colonists and that she did not believe Western women were going to leave in any large numbers a State were the women are enfranchised and come to a State where the educational facilities are so inadequate and where the women have not the right of the ballot to correct them.

OHIO

Wage Earners Organize for Vote in Cleveland

The Wage Earners' Suffrage League has just been formed in Cleveland. The need of such an organization became very apparent to all suffrage workers during the last campaign. Auxiliaries to the Woman's Suffrage Party among professional women, such as nurses, social workers, librarians, and teachers, had been very successful in gaining an active membership, but factory workers and clerks were hard to reach. The Wage Earners' League is a union of all the auxiliaries whose specific purpose is to "arouse the interest of wage-earning women in equal suffrage," so that in the next campaign the working men of Ohio will see plainly that the working women of Ohio want the vote.

The chairman is Miss Kathleen White, an accountant; vice-chairman, Miss Selma Darmatader, a secretary in the office of the Cleveland Plain-Dealer; secretary, Miss Katherine Fitzgerald, a bookkeeper; assistant secretary, Miss Florence Walker, a factory nurse; treasurer, Miss Laura Heller, an insurance agent; and asst. treasurer, Miss Sarah Selminski, a grade school teacher.

One of the resolutions passed by the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland at the annual meeting, Jan. 29, points to the fact that, while one-third of the property in Cuyahoga County belongs to women, no woman has been appointed upon the Tax Commission of fifteen called to investigate the causes of strained finances. Officers were elected as follows:

Honorary chairman, Miss Harriet L. Keeler; chairman, Mrs. Charles S. Brooks; 1st vice-chairman, Miss Grace Drake; 2nd vice-chairman, Miss Myrta Jones; secretary, Mrs. Alton H. Smith; asst. secretary, Mrs. Malcolm L. McBride; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Olivenbaum; asst. treasurer, Miss Kathleen White; auditor, Mr. Clay Herrick.

IDAHO

By unanimous vote the House of the Idaho Legislature has passed the Hart resolution providing for the submission to the voters of the State at the general election in 1916 of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State. The same resolution already had been adopted by the Senate.

NEW YORK

The woman suffrage amendment was reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee Feb. 2, and will, it is expected, be passed by both houses of the Legislature.

Nazimova's success in "War Brides," Marion Craig Wentworth's drama, which is being played in New York, has won her the support of the woman suffrage association. Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association calls "War Brides" the "Magna Charta of woman."

Among the recent speakers at the Suffrage Show, run by the Women's Political Union, were Alice Carpenter, Everett Colby, Rev. M. W. McCurdy, Elizabeth Freeman, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Christina Merriman, Bertram Cruger, Mrs. James Clarkson, Mornay Williams, Mrs. Walter MacNab Miller, Suffrage leader of Missouri; Hamlin Garland, Prof. H. R. Mussey, Assistant Professor of Economics Columbia University; Miss Doris Stevens, Ernest G. Stevens, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Miss Helene Nosanipch, representative of Servian suffragists, ex-Senator Darcy, of Florida and Delos Wilcox.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, and the women of the Twelfth Assembly District of New York elected seven men to act as delegates to the Convention of the Suffrage Party held on Feb. 1. One clergyman, two doctors, one mechanical engineer and three business men, make up the male delegation. The politicians of the district have been asked to attend the convention.

The Votes for Women Ball, to be held under the auspices of the Women's Political Union, will take place on Feb. 16. Prince Troubetzkoy and many prominent New York officials, such as Fire Commissioner Adamson, President of the Board of Aldermen; George McAneney, President of the Borough of Manhattan, Marcus Marks, and Commissioner of Health, Dr. Goldwater, will serve as judges for the dance contest and on the floor committees. Albert Herter has offered to decorate the Grand Central Palace with the products of his world-famous looms..

Four mass meetings are to be held in New York City this month as follows: Feb. 19 at 8 P. M. in Cooper Union; subject, "Women and War"; Chairman, Lillian Wald; speakers, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mme. Rosika Schwunmer, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Feb. 23; subject, "Women and Wages;" chairman, Mary E. Dreier; speakers, Howard Woolston, Dorothy Miller, Rose Schneiderman, Florence Kelley. Feb. 26; subject, "Women and Law;" chairman, Bertha Rewbaugh; speakers, Inez Milholland Bossevain, Amy Wren, Gilbert Roe. March 2; subject, "Women and Politics;" chairman, Harriet Burton Laidlaw; speakers, Rheta Childe Dorr, Katherine Bement Davis, Frances M. Bjorkman, Carrie Chapman Catt.

ALMOST UNANIMOUS IN WEST VIRGINIA

Suffrage Amendment Passed Both Houses with No Debate and Practically No Opposition

The action of the West Virginia Legislature in submitting the equal suffrage amendment last week was almost unanimous. In the Senate the vote was 28 to 1 and in the House 76 to 8.

Fuller reports than that published in last week's Woman's Journal show that there was no debate preceding the vote. Petitions from all over the State urging equal suffrage were read. A number of Senators spoke briefly in casting their votes.

Senator Fox, the minority leader, said, according to the Wheeling Register, that two years ago he had voted against the suffrage amendment, but that since his party had pledged itself to granting equal suffrage, he felt it incumbent upon him to cast his vote for submission.

There was a good deal of merriment when Senator Hatfield, a Democrat, said that the Democrats had been at the altar of repentance and now see the light. Though at the time he was elected, he said his party had not committed itself, he had put it in his own platform, first, because it would get votes, and second because he had faith in the womanhood of the State.

Senator Kump said that women were a mystery and he would leave it to the voters to solve the mystery.

Senator Rosenbloom said he would vote for submission although opposed to suffrage. He thought that the influence for good in rural communities would be counter-balanced by evil influence in bigger cities. Senator Steed alone voted no.

A few minutes after the adoption of the resolution in the Senate, the House substituted the Senate resolution for the one before the House, and under a suspension of the constitutoinal rule took a vote. At that time Delegates Board, Currey, Harman, Kittle, Monroe, Davisson and Rinehart alone voted against the resolution.

Immediately after the reassembling in the afternoon, parliamentary experts claimed that there was no provision for a suspension of the constitutional rule requiring measures to be read on three separate days. In order to be on the safe side, the amendment was returned to second reading. On Jan. 28 it came up again and was this time finally passed by a vote of 76 to 8.

IOWA AMENDMENT IS NOT INVALID

Secretary of State Says It Was Advertised Properly—Expected to Pass

A report last week that the Iowa suffrage amendment, passed by one Legislature and now before the other, had been rendered invalid through lack of proper advertising, was found to be false. Secretary of State Allen said that one of the amendments to the State constitution had suffered in this way, but that the suffrage amendment had gone through the right channels in every respect.

Accordingly, on Jan. 28 Senator Allen introduced the amendment, and action is expected soon.

Miss Flora Dunlap, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, has not announced the exact number of pledges which have been secured, but a press dispatch says that in the House it is reported that more than sixty out of 108 Representatives have pledged themselves to vote for the measure, and probably ten more will register for suffrage. In the Senate it is reported that thirty out of fifty favor the amendment.

Miss Elizabeth Perkins, State Organizer of the Association, writes to the Woman's Journal:

"We have every reason to believe that our amendment will pass the present Legislature. We have opened headquarters in a good location down town and hope to raise public interest and sympathy."

The amendment will go to the voters in 1916.

LAST LAUGHS

The Pessimist—"The best luck any man can have is never to have been born; but that seldom happens to any one."—Boston Transcript.

In London: "Waiter! Vienna steak, please!"

"'Ush, sir; we calls 'em Petrograd patties now, sir!"—Bystander.

At the Marshall home, there was much discussion of woman suffrage and other political questions, and little Vera had always been an interested listener.

"What will you do when you can vote?" a visitor asked her.

"Help to put candy on the free list," was the unexpected reply.—Youth's Companion.

Dad: "I'm gonna paint the baby with phosphorescent paint."

Ma: "Goodness! Why?

Dad: "So I can find her in the dark without stubbing my toes."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A girl sculptor from the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts was traveling in the wilds of the West alone.

"But aren't you afraid to travel unprotected?" an English rancher asked her.

"No; oh, no," she answered. "Besides, I don't travel unprotected. I never venture beyond the call of the American gentleman."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Who would not endure even the drudgery of correcting examination papers now and then to encounter such gems as the following?:

Plumage is the foliage of the parrot or hen.

A vacuum is nothing with the air sucked out of it.

A college is a cemetery of learning.

The tariff: a place of worship.

Anticlimax is a brand of chewing tobacco.

Antifat and antitoxin are those new, cheap breakfast foods.

"Jones," said a hotel manager to a waiter, "why did that gentleman from table No. 7 leave so suddenly?"

"Well, sir," said the waiter, "he sat down and asked for sausage, and I told him we were out of them, but if he would care to wait a few minutes I could get the cook to make some."

"Well," said the manager, "what then?"

"I went to the kitchen," resumed the waiter, "and accidentally trod upon the dog's tail, and of course it yelped. And suddenly the gent got up and left.——London Tit-Bits.

A zealous London bobby captured a workingman and haled him into court on the charge of being an unregistered German. The man swore he had a Russian birth certificate, and produced it. Then said the magistrate severely:

"But why, then, have you for ten years been masquerading as a German?"

"Because," answered the man apologetically, "when I came to England ten years ago the feeling against Russia was so strong that I was obliged to pass myself off for a German."—Mollie Best in Harper's Weekly.

Frank Otto: "I'll bet if you were married to a man like me you'd make him an awful good wife."

Lola Morrill: "No, I'd make him an awful good husband."

SUFFRAGE STATES HAVE BEST SHOW

Republican Party Adopts System Which Puts East and South at Disadvantage

Announcement was made this week that the new plan of representation in the next Republican National Convention had been adopted by a sufficient number of States.

According to this plan an additional delegate is given each Congressional district in which the vote for a Republican nominee for Congress in 1914 shall have been not less than 7,500.

Women voted for Congressmen in nine States in 1914. This means that the vote of all parties was much larger than it would have been without equal suffrage. The suffrage States will have a larger proportional representation in the Republican convention than the non-suffrage States. The moral is to be a suffrage State.

WOULD NOT STAY IN ANTI CLUB

Union League Member Sends Check for Dues to Empire Campaign Committee

The Empire State Campaign Committee recently received a letter from an ex-member of the Union League Club, which last year passed a resolution against equal suffrage. His letter was as follows:

"About this time of the year I should have been paying my annual dues to the Union League Club had I not resigned on account of the action on the equal-suffrage question. I accordingly take pleasure in handing you a check for the amount of said dues, to be used as you may think best in furthering the cause."

The check was for $100. The man's wife is a suffragist.

BRUMBAUGH CALLS PARTY'S SUPPORT

Pennsylvania Governor Says No Loyal Republican Could Vote Against Amendment

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania has not only heartily endorsed the State Association's plans to send the suffrage bill through both Houses early in the session, but he has made the significant assertion that "no loyal Republican could vote against it."

"It is not only a part of the party's platform, but a part of my own personal platform," he said, "and I am in favor of having quick action upon it. Moreover, I will do all in my power to aid its speedy passage. I want to see the question of a suffrage amendment to the State constitution go before the people this Fall. Inasmuch as Pennsylvania today has a Republican administration and that party is in power, there can be no doubt as to the favorable action on the suffrage bill."

Coming from the Governor of a large Eastern State, which will probably vote on equal suffrage this year, this indorsement is significant. Pennsylvania controls thirty-eight votes in the Electoral College.

NEW YORK CLUBS ENDORSE VOTE

Individual Women's Associations Follow Lead of General and State Federations

Individual clubs all over New York City and State are passing the suffrage resolution that was passed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs at its last biennial convention and by the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs at the annual convention in Binghamton. Two New York City clubs that have just taken this action are the Press Club, headed by Mrs. Haryot Holt Dey, and the Woman's Democratic Club, of which Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby is the president.

DR. SHAW MAKES TRIP IN SOUTH

Will Address North Carolina and Alabama Legislatures and Go to Florida

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, started Jan. 30 for a two months trip South. Dr. Shaw was to address the Legislature in Raleigh, North Carolina, on Feb. 2, and go to Tuscaloosa, Ala., on Feb. 4. The next day she was to speak before the Legislature in Montgomery. She will speak on Feb. 6 in Mobile, on Feb. 8 in Jacksonville, Fla., and on Feb. 10 in Lake Helen, Fla. For a month after this she may be addressed care of Dr. Mary B. Jewett, Florence Villa, Fla.

A suffrage bill has been introduced in the North Carolina Legislature, and it was arranged by Mrs. Barbara Henderson that Dr. Shaw should address the Legislators before the vote was taken. The suffragists of Alabama are also pinning their faith to Dr. Shaw's ability in rousing suffrage sentiment to secure the passage of the bill through this present Legislature.

Drafted by a committee representing 20,000 members of the International Congress of Farm Women, a bill was introduced in the National House last week to create a Farm Women's Bureau in the Department of Agriculture to solve the domestic problems of country life.

AMENDMENT WINS IN TENNESSEE

(Concluded from Page 39)

tions offered at this session," said Mr. Shropshire, "which I take greater pleasure in supporting than this one. Times there were when such matters were deemed frivolous, but thank God that day has passed away with such frivolities. Women are true and unswervable to the principles they advocate.

"I would be ashamed as the son of my sire not to be willing to accord women the same privilege under the law as I have myself.

"I have never commended the Republicans in this House so far, but in these closing hours before the recess I want to praise them for coming not as Republicans, but as men and asking us to give votes to women."

Mr. Shropshire then presented a resolution asking the House to hear Mrs. Guilford Dudley upon the subject. The resolution was adopted and the House took a recess of ten minutes for this purpose, and Mrs. Dudley was presented.

Mrs. Dudley Speaks

"I will try not to exceed the ten minutes," she said, "but I could speak for a million years and not exhaust the question.

"We want our own men of Tennessee to give us this vote. The Federal government will give us the ballot in time, but we want our own men to give it to us.

"We plead to the people. Taxation without representation is tyranny. We are all in politics whether or no anyhow. Even the babies are in politics, because the infection of milk that babies drink must necessarily be a political question.

"Women would always want the men to lead as in the past. I would rather have my son elected Governor of Tennessee than be elected President of the United States myself. But I would like to vote for my son for governor."

Mrs. Alexander Scott of Memphis, daughter of former Col. William H. Carrels, was invited to address the body. She pleaded for the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Claiborne made a glowing speech in favor of the resolution, and it was adopted by a vote of 70 to 14.

Mr. Osborne explained his vote of "no" by declaring that "when I go home tonight I want to find my wife there."

Mr. Stewart voted "aye" because he believed in submitting the vote to the people, but not because he favored woman suffrage.

President Wilson has vetoed the immigration bill because of the literacy test of aliens. The bill was considered undesirable by suffragists because by it the right of asylum would be denied to many noble men and women of foreign birth.